Business Motices.

A WORD TO THE WINE IS SUPPREMENT.—Now is the Game to buy one of RAYPRINY & LEAR'S superior Description of Hair, which are seld at prices to suit the times. So 57 Costham, and corner Chatham and Pearl-ste.

WOR THERET SON AND

No. 379 BROADWAY, corner White-st

THE SMITHSONIAN HOUSE—On the EUROPEAN PLAN, No. 604 Broadway. Rooms 56 CENTS A DAY, and with neatly furnished Paffacus adjoining, \$1 additional. See advertisement under "Board," in this paper.

WINTEE CLOTHING.—The undersigned will dispuse of the balance of his stock of first quality Randy-Made CLOTHING, opportung Comprising Overcouts, Business Coats, Pantaloons, Veats, &c., as wholesale prices, with a view of restatering the new promises of the old stand, No. 23 Broadway, on the lat of Fobrancy naxt, with an entire new stock.

WM T JERNINGS, NO. 7 and 9 Barclay-st.

CLOTHINGS.—SCREENING.—SCREENINGS of the latest

CLOTHING.—Seasonable CLOTHING of the latest style and best quality, and sold at prices to suit the times, can be obtained of HEWIT, COULSON & Co., 111 Falton-st, and 38 Ano-st. WINTER, .1854.-6,000 Overcoats, Talmas,

WHTER, 1854.—6,000 Overcoats, Talmas, Paletots and Surtonts, 5/00 Business Coats, Frocks, Sacks, and Dress Coats; 8,000 Pants of French, English and American Camimeres; 4 0/00 Vects of Silk, Velvet, Plash, Cassimere, &c. &c. A very large and select stock of Furnishing Goods, viz: Under-wear, Shirts, Shawis, Robes, Cravta, Gioves, &c. &c. together with about 8 0/00 Garments for boys' winter wear, consisting of Overcoats, Pants, Jackets, Veats, &c. &c., forming in all the most extensive and desirable stock of Winter Clothing and Furnishing Goods for men and boys' wear ever got up in this city. Will be soil during the remainder of the season at clearing-out prices, se part of our system is to hold no goods over their season. Nos. 258, 259, and 280 Broadway, cor. Warren-st.

A VISITING CARD PLATE beautifully engraved,

RIMMEL'S EXTRACTS.—The subscriber has just received a supply of the above celebrated manufacturer's Extracts." They are unquestionably the purest Extracts imported into this country, and are now "all the rage" in Paris, London, and on the whole continent of Europe. Can be had at retail of Rossition Clark & Co., F. V. Rushton, Jone Marken, J. & Coddington, Rice & Smith, and of Druggists and Perfumers generally. Also Rimmell's Ross-Lear Powder, Lavender Water, Tollet Virschar, &c. &c. Sole Wholesis Agent, W. J. Davis, No. 106 Chambers et.

GOOD BOOTS—GOOD BOOTS.—The Boots and Shoes manufactured by WATKINS, No. 114 Fulton-st., are not cally handcome, but DURABLE. There is no place where RETTER BOOTS can be found than at WATKINS*A. True economy teaches that the REST is always the cheapest; and this is one of the best reasons why those who want really good Boots should buy at WATKINS'S.

DEPIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M.
PATRICE is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the
above celebrated Safes, and F. C. Codfin's Impenetrable Defiance Locke and Caoss-Bars. Dépôt No 192 Pearles, one door
below Maiden-lane: Manufactory, 60, 62, 64 and 68 Campu-st.

MELOPEONS.—The largest assortment of cele-heated Miloprous in the United States, at a less price than can be had elsewhere. Among them those of S. D. & H. W. Smitt's well-known make, celebrated as being tuned in the equal temperament. Horace Water, No. 33 Broadway. Smith's well-known make, celebrated as being tuned in the equal temperament. Horace Waters, No. 333 Broadway.

LADIES' BEST KID GLOVES AT 50 CENTS.—We we will offer this morning 200 dozen Ladies' best Kid Otoves at 4/ per pair, slightly spotted. Also a large lot of Check Silks. E. H. Leadheaten, No. 347 Broadway.

GENTS.' BEST KID GLOVES AT 624 CENTS PER PAIR.—Just received 460 dozen Genta. Kid Gloves, from the colobrated manufactory of Bajon, which was will offer this morning at 50 per pair. Also Genta. Cravata, Scarfe, Under Garments, Pocket-Handkerchiefs &c.
E. H. Landerares, No. 347 Stroadway, corner Leonard-st.

ÆOLIAN PIANOS .- T. GILBERT & Co.'s PRE EGLIAN PIANOS,—T. GILBERT & Co.'s PRE-BIUN PIANOS, with or without the celebrated & Co.'s PRE-BIUN PIANOS, with or without the celebrated & Co.'s Horacot Waren's Model Pianos, pronounced by the highest mentional authorities to be equal in power, brilliancy and sweetness of tone, and elasticity of touch, to any of American manufacture; Pianos of several other celebrated Boston and New York manufacturers. Each instrument guaranteed, and sold at prices which dely competition. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains; prices from \$46 to \$150. Cash paid for second-hand Pianos to rent. HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

MERINOES — MERINOES, — Just received from eaction three hundred pieces fine Franch Merinoes from 6/ to 10/, 500 de. Rich Flash Merinoes, from 3/ to 6/; also Bombarines, De Laines, Shawis, Ribbone, Blankets, Quilts, Lace Curtains, Lincons, &., all at great bargains.

Z. H. Leadenarws, No. 347 Scroed-way, corner Leopardet.

CHINA AND GLASS AT AUCTION PRICES!—DA-

A BRILLIANT ATTRACTION FOR THE LADIES!

The Ladies should visit KNOX if they wish to purchase a set of Funx, for he has a splendid variety, and his charges are very moderate. His deler-rooms are at Nox 528 Broadway and 128

WINTER CAMPAIGN—TREMENDOUS BARGAINS.

—8100,000 worth of fine WINTER CLOTHING, intended for the Broadway result trade, for sale at half price, at Evans's Clothing Warrhouse, Nos. 68 and 68 Fullow-st. All city bills taken at par; Lewis County, 56; Washtenaw, 40.

at par; Lewis County, St; Washtenaw, 40.

R. R. R. No. 1.

A YOLUME OF FACTS—CONTINUED WEEKLY.

A new ern in the Medical Science marked the labodiction of the R. R. Remedies. Since the presentation of these three great remedies to the world the old dogmas on medical pretice are fast disappearing, and none but the most absurd worshipers of old fogyism cautiene in the slow path of assessment worshipers of old fogyism cautiene in the slow path of assessment worshipers of old fogyism cautiene in the slow path of the with the slow and the slow path of the with the slow and the slow path of the with drawles and diagnating Sate, is now scouted by all better informed physicians. The invention of Radway's Rrady Rr. Life, with its potent power over pain, startled the whole medical states. with drastic similar to the invention of Ranwar whole safe world—it sook everybody by surprise—the paln-sufficient world—it sook everybody by surprise—the paln-sufficient world—it was applied, pain and afficient creared—the and afflicide were, in a few minutes, it of their tortures; the moment it was applied, pair, and arguish crassed,—the body that, for months and years, had fingered in torturing pairs, was in a few minutes onlively relieved. These facts forced thicking men and physicians to examine into the R. R. R. theory, the result of their examinations proved that some improvements could be made in the Science of Medicine, if our theory is right, and pair can be relieved in a few minutes by the use of R. R. Relief—if Chronic diseases, that have been lingering in the human system for five, ten or twenty years, can be cured by a bottle or two of RADWAY'S REMOVATING RESOLVENT, why Saliwate the human system for layer in the shape of Mercury, to after the condition of the linease—if one or two of RadWay's Regulators will acted all all y and pleasantly upon the bowels, liver, kidneys, pancross, to complete the whole the works. mildly and pleasantly upon the bowels, liver, kidneys, pancross, &c., keeping the whole system regular and healthy—caring, by a few dress, the most obstinate axess of Coativeness, Liver Complaint, Kidney difficulties, Biliosaness, and all irregularities of the male and female system; why give the diagusting Bad dangerous powders, of Colomel and Jaiap, Mercury, Epsem Salts and common pills, which, by drastic purgings, leave the bowels bound up?—thus aiding more irregularities. The R. R. R. Remodies will do away with the old order of medical practice, and instead of sickness prostrating the invalid for moenths, it will become but an affair of an hour?

Let the suffering give these potent remedies one trial. In a few minutes, the Ready Relief will free you from pain; the Basolvent will, in a day or two, prove its efficacy in chronic diseases; in six hours, Radway's Regulators will restore to a regular action, the liver, bowels and kidneys. One box is, in most cases, sufficient to cure the worst cases of Coativeness.

R. R. Gyptick, No. 162 Falton st., up clairs.

RUPTURE. - MARSH'S PATENT, THE ONLY RAD AUFTURE,—BARKEN & CO. bave just received the United States Letters Patent for Marsu's Radical Cure Truss. that took the premium at the late Exhibition in the Crystal Palace. It has received the universal approbation of the medical and surjical profession of this city, and will cure nine out of ten cases of reducable Hernia. All persons are cantioned against infringing upon this instrument. Open from 7.A. M. mitil F. M. Marsu & Co., No. 24 Maides-lane, N. Y.

CRISTADORO'S LIQUID HAIR DYE.—This is the very best coloring Fluid in the world. The black and brown conferred by it to the hair are nature's own, perfectly undistinguishable from the natural time. Solid, wholesale and retail, and applied, at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Aster House.

HAIR DYE AND WIGS .- BATCHELOR'S cele brated Hatz Dvz is by all acknowledged the best in the world. Sold wholesale or rotal, or applied in nine private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye, Wig and Ornamental Hair Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE for Nov. 18.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE for this

week centains the following:

I. EDITORIALS: The Governor: Ourselves: The
Lesson of the Day: State of the Russian War; Soule,
Napsleon; The Affair at Fetropariotal; The SlaveTrade: Triumph of Problition.

II. THE STATE OF EUROPE: Letter from Our Own III. EXCLUSION OF SOULE FROM FRANCE: Lette from Our Own Correspondent.

IV.. EUROPE: Three Days Later Intelligence; Arrival of the Asia; Sharp Fighting before Sevastopol.

the Asia, Sharp Figuring before Sevenopol.

V.CALIFORNIA: Two Wook Later Intelligence; Arrival of the North Star; Total Loss of the Yankoe Blade; Eight Hundred Passengers in Peril; From Thirty to Forty Lives Lost; Fate of the Survivors; List of the Passengers Saved.

V.CANADA, Abrillian of the Randal Tenure, Latter VI..CANADA: Abolition of the Feudal Tenure; Letter from Our Own Correspondent

VII..ATTACK ON PETROPAVLOFSK: Defeat of the VIII.REVIEW OF THE WEEK: Oving in a condensed and most conspicuous form the latest and most im-portant events that have transpired in the City, United States, The South Pacific, and Sandwich Islands.

IX.. POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE: New-York Election;

X. NORTH AND SOUTH: By Mrs. Gaskell, author of Mary Barton, Ruth Cranford, &c. Mary Barton, Ruth Cranters, &c.

XI..BR. ISAIAH DECK NOT ABSCONDED: His

XII .. ARREST OF W. H. ARRISON: His Arrival in XIII... WHALERS.

XIV.. MARRIAGES and DEATHS.

XV.. TELEGRAPH: The Latest News received by

XVI. REVIEW OF THE MARKETS: Reports of the Stock, Grain, Provision, and Cattle Markets; very fully and specially reported for The Tribuns.

Sincle copies, in wrappers, can be obtained at the counter in the Publication Office this morning. Price 6; cents.

Busscarrons.—One copy for one year, \$2; three copies 65; dwe copies, \$5; ten copies, \$12.

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR. Chenango..... Columbia..... Livingston..... 528 Onondaga...... 182 Ontario...... 1,151
 Orange
 588

 *Orleans
 967

 *Oswego
 1,216

 *Rockland
 4
 *Sullivan.
*Tompkins....
*Ulster... *Official.

New-Hork Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 17.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a ruarantee of his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

To Our FRIENDS.—Subscribers, in sending us remittances, frequently omit to mention the name of the Post-Office, and early frequently the name of the State, to which their paper is to be sent—always mention the name of the Post-Office and State.

BURSCRIBERS wishing to have the direction of THE TRIBUNE changed, must state the old address as well as the new.

Subscribers to TRE TRIBUSE wishing their Post-Office address changed, should in all cases give their present Post-Office and specify which edition, whether Daily, Semi-Weekly or Weekly; and cisk subscribers should give date of subscription. This would fequently prevent delay.

Note -We cannot account for the report that threatens to reduce Clark's majority in Oswego by two hundred.

*Wayne.... *Wyoming.... *Yates...

There was a rumor affoat in this City yesterday that Seymour's majority here is to be put up three hundred. We think this cannot be. The majority we give is that of the County Clerk, which we presume includes all the defective ballots. Our own transcript of the returns gave Seymour fifty-five votes less.

The Seymour majority we give for Kings is that of the County Clerk, and are nearly two hundred above those of our own reporters. Many of the majorities starred as official are merely transcripts and additions of the Township Returns laid before the County Canvassers, and are not majorities actually declared by those canvassers. Hence some of the discrepancies

P. S .- The Albany Argus reported, last evening, fire hundred and seventy-nine for Clark in the whole State. We don't know upon what authority.

WHO IS GOVERNOR!

That "there is no knowing who will be Gov-'ernor till after Election," is a trite proverb; but we never till now supposed that the problem would remain unsolved long after the Election took place. Yet we are writing at midnight of the ninth day after the close of the polls, and are at this moment in doubt as to the name of our next Governor, although the scale, after taking a decided dip in favor of Clark this morning, and so continuing through the day, appears for the last hour to have inclined once more to the side of Seymour. And after figuring nearly all day and most of the night through the nine days which have intervened since Election, in order to keep our readers as fully and promptly advised as others can be, we are half inclined to pronounce all figuring a futility, and urge our readers to wait for the State Canvass next month to tell them whom they are to respect as Governor through the next two years.

When we saw on election day how the Whigs were betrayed by those in whom they trusted, and how their ballots were extensively suppressed by conspiracy, so that thousands who wished to vote Whig could find no ballots, we supposed everything gone overboard of course. The terrible pluralities for Seymour over Clark in this City and Brooklyn, as also in the interesting National Whig County of Erie, with the tidings of "Know-"Nothing" triumphs in Ontario, Livingston, Orleans, Cattaragus and Chautauque, seemed to preclude the possibility of any other than a disastrous result, and we gave up the Governor accordingly. We believed Seymour would have a large plurality in the State, and so advised our

Later reports, however, showed that the 'Know-Nothing" defection had in many Counties eaten quite as badly into adverse ranks as into ours, so that-when Ullmann's case had been disposed of-the result in most of the Western Counties (Erie always excepted) was not so very disastrous; while the North and Center, if we except hop-growing Otsego, had done very well for Clark. The rural majorities for Clark continued to eat steadily into Seymour's preponderance in nearly all the cities and their suburbs. until on Friday last and through a good part of Saturday, there seemed a fair chance of Clark's election. But the discovery of a telegraphic blunder, by which Clark's plurality in Jefferson had been swelled more than Two Thousand Votes, blighted these buds of promise, and the week closed with almost a moral certainty of Seymour's reclection.

So things stood, though Seymour's majority was gradually pared down, until yesterday forenoon, when our letters and dispatches gave decided and unlooked for gains for Clark. Washington County, previously reported as official at 1,857 majority for Clark, came up 1,927; Allegany, which had been sent us by a safe correspendent as complete at 536 majority for Clark, turned up 770; Cattaraugus, previously reported at 300 to 500 for Clark, came up 811; the new County of Schuyler (hitherto lost sight of or supposed to be included in Chemung and other Counties, from which it was recently detached) came in with 215 majority for Clark; Delaware dropped to 56 for Seymour, and all, until late last night, gave promise of Clark's election, though Kings had meantime been figured up by the County Clerk to 3,318 for Seymour. At night, however, there came a killing blast

from the North. Ostego, which had yesterday gone up on a "Telegraphic report" bearing evi-dence of authenticity to 1,407 for Clark, receded to 1,216; and there was a dispatch in town from the County Clerk cutting it still further down to 1,007. We do not pretend to reconcile these discrepancies, nor explain how they occurred.

Suffice it that they set all calculation at defiance. Hitherto we have each morning but one been justified in stating that the defeat of Cark was ascertained: now we do not know what to think, but we guess Seymour will get the certificate, though it is morally certain that he had no majority of the legal votes. Here are the best figures we can make; but we do not warrant them in any respect, and we advise our readers to look sharp for the report of the Official Canvass on the first Monday of next month to tell them whom they are to obey as Governor.

SEVASTOPOL.

The news brought by the Asia is not favorable to the final success of the Allies at Sevastopol; indeed, it shows that their present position is at least very precarious. According to the dispatch from Lord Redcliffe, published in London just before the steamer sailed, and received at Liverpool by telegraph, the Russians made an attack on the 25th ult .- not against the trenches before the city, but upon Balaklava, the allied base of operations. This attack, says the dispatch, was a surprise, and the Turkish troops on whom, with a Scotch corps, the brunt of the battle fell, were driven back at first, but the ground was subsequently recovered, with the exception that two forts remained in the hands of the Russians. Besides, according to the dispatch, the French were attacked on the next day by a body of 8,000 Russians, as well from the side of the city as from that of Balaklava. Now, the right of the allied position, or the side exposed to attacks from Russian forces in the field, is occupied by the English, while the French hold the left, or the position toward the sea. How, then, could the French be attacked by Russians in the rear, unless the communications of the Allies with Balaklava had been cut off, so that a Russian corps could be moved around behind the British position, and flung upon the left of the allied camp ! Another circumstance which especially merits attention is, that the steamer from Balaklava, by which Lord Redcliffe received this intelligence, seems to have brought no communications from the allied commanders, his Lordship having received the materials of his dispatch "from what has been gathered on the "spot" from eye-witnesses. If there were no difficulty in communicating with Balaklava, why should be have failed to receive accurate official information concerning the state of affairs? There is some mystery in the premises, which only goes to confirm the suspicion caused by the withholding of previous dispatches on the part of the British and French Governments. Certainly, if the facts were not disastrous in their character, they would not keep them from the public.

The Russian reports, however, do not put so grave an aspect on this affair at Balaklava as it wears in the dispatch of Lord Redeliffe. According to Prince Menchikoff, it was simply a rout of the allies, with the loss of 500 horses, a statement fully confirmed by Lord Redcliffe, who says that three regiments of cavalry suffered immensely. Menchikoff, however, says nothing of retaining possession of two forts, still less of any positive menacing of the allied communications by his troops, possibly because his reports do not come down to the 28th, the day when the French rear was attacked. At any rate, from him we get no light on the reasons for the peculiar nature of Lord Redcliffe's dispatch. though the matter is thus obscure, it is certain, from the statements of the Allies, that the siege was not advancing as they would desire. By our last previous advices, received by the Atlantic, we were made to expect that in three or four days the town would be stormed, but now we are told that, though breaches are made in the walls, it is deemed best by the allied Generals not to undertake an assault, but to reduce the place by a prolonged bombardment. This, too, is an indication of an unfavorable turn of things, and, altogether, we fear that the result of the expedition may be a serious reverse for the allied arms. We must also not forget that if the Allies have received some reënforcements the Russians have also been strengthened; this attack on Balaklava was headed by Gen. Liprandi, but lately on the Danube, whence, with the corps under his command, it is evident that he has now

arrived in the Crimea. In considering the probabilities of the siege, it should not be forgotten that though Sevastopol is spoken of as a fortress, it is rather a collection of independent and isolated strongholds, than a single united fortification with its parts dependent on each other. It does not appear that the Allies have made a serious impression on any but the Quarantine Fort and Fort Constantine, which defend the entrance of the bay. Apart from the North Fort, which is the most important of all, there are several others along the water line on the besieged side of the bay, which are by no means captured or silenced by breaches in the landward walls, and which must play a murderous part in case of a storm of the city and a fight in the streets. However, a few days more must settle the question, and decide whether the campaign is to result in a dear-bought triumph for the Allies, or in a most injurious and debilitating defeat. The next intelligence received here will probably he by the Canada, which sailed from Liverpool on the 11th and will be due at Halifax on Tuesday or Wednesday next.

NAPOLEON ON SOULE.

A well-informed correspondent at Paris as sures us that the article on the relations of France and the United States which we copy from the Constitutionnel was written, or at least inspired, by a personage no less angust than the Emperor himself. We believe this is the fact; but, even if it were not, the significance of such a manifesto is hardly diminished. In a country where the Press is so rigidly shackled as in France, the Government subjects itself to the inconvenient responsibility of indorsing all the political speculations which it permits to be published, and no one will pretend that such an article as the Constitutionnel's would have been permitted to appear in any Paris journal without s careful consideration in the Foreign Office if not in the Tuileries. This, therefore, is at least virtually, and we believe it is actually Louis Napoleon's bill of complaint against our Government -his justification of the indignity offered to this Nation in the person of its representative, Mr. Soulé. It is the defense proffered to France and the civilized world of the extraordinary refusal to an Envoy of the United States of a passage through France to the Court to which he was accredited.

The grounds on which this grave discourtesy is justified, it will be seen, are three-namely: 1. The quarrel and duel between the French and the American Embassadors at Madrid;

2. The disregard of M. Dillon's Consular immunities at San Francisco;

3. The Republican and anti Imperial demonstration of the French exiles in this City in presence of the French fleet then in this port.

-It thus appears that of the three grounds of Mr. Soulés expulsion from France only one had any relation to himself or could possibly have been averted by him. The Madrid quarrel and duels were unfortunate; we wish Mr. Soulé and his son had avoided them; yet it must be remembered that their original cause, so far as any cause is known to the public, was a very wanton, rude and foolish fling at Mrs. Soulé, by the younger Frenchman involved, styling her "Margaret of Ber-"gundy," one of the most profligate and scandalous women known to French annals-and this with no other basis than some alleged resemblance of costume! We readily admit that it would have been wiser and nobler in her son not to have noticed this silly insult; and in her hushand to have hushed up rather than aggravated this unhappy feud; but we do not think France. her Emperor, or her Embassador, have any right to claim redress for that business.

As to the treatment of Censul Dillon at San Francisco, it was stupid, brutal, absurd-anything bad you please to name it-but there was no purpose in it; nothing more culpable than igporance and incapacity on the part of its authors. If our Government has not already apologized and made ample reparation, it is clearly in the wrong, and ought to redress the wrong promptly and thoroughly. We would justify the Emperor in making a most peremptory demand for redress in the premises; but it is neither wise nor well to revenge an unintentional injury as Napeleon

The alleged insult to the French flag and nation in this City is no insult at all-at least, none for which our Government can justly be held responsible. This is a free country, in which any French Bonapartist has a right to yell 'Vice "I' Empereur!' till he is hoarse, and just as free to shout 'Vire la Republique!' if that suits him better. Certain French refugees now residing here saw fit to go in a body to the vicinity of certain French ships of war then in port and there indulge in ejaculations which would have been deemed treasonable in Paris. This may have evinced bad taste on their part-you may call it dastardly, if you will-but there you must stop. They were on American ground, and they broke no American laws. They had a perfect right to sing the Marsellaise or cry 'Down with the per-"jured despot!" anywhere within our territory, and those who did not choose to hear them were at liberty to keep or go away. So there is really nothing in this alleged grievance.

The point which gives all its importance to the Constitutionnel's article is this: The stoppage of our Embassador on his way to Spain was a premeditated incivility to the United States-a retaliation for acts which Mr. Soulé in the main did not originate and could not prevent. He is repelled from French territory because of alleged National misdeeds, and not merely or mainly because of his own. Hence we hold it incumbent on our Government to regard the Calais demonstration as directed against Mr. Soulé not a " plain Jon-"athan" but as an Embassador of the United States, and to treat it accordingly.

THE TREATY WITH RUSSIA.

The treaty between the United States and Russia on the rights of neutrals, was recently laid before our readers. Whatever was the origin of this act, whether the pressure of the European war, the interests of humanity, or the promptings of statesmanship, it must constitute a new chapter in international codes.

The declaration of armed neutrality, headed twice by Russia in the past century-the first time during our Revolutionary war and the second during that between France and Englandwas in both cases ad hoc; that is, for the current emergency. France, to be sure, always defended the rights of neutrals as defined in this Convention, but never had occasion to place them on a firm basis by a formal treaty, while her Berlin and Milan decrees were their practical annihilation. It is, therefore, for the first time, that the rights of neutrals now receive a guarantee and consecration in harmony with enlightened modern exigencies, and the equity ultimately due the relations of all nations aiming to be civilized. For the first time these rights receive diplomatic force, being proclaimed by two powerful nations, one of them, (the United States,) through its position and trade, being undoubtedly the first maritime power of the globe.

That this treaty ought to be very unpalatable to England, or at least to the English oligarchy, msy be easily understood. That oligarchy will not surrender its ancient oppressive assumption of the right of search. It never has, and never will, spontaneously yield to the principle that, war or no war, the flag ought to cover the cargo. It will seek to employ brute force against weaker maritime powers as a sure means of selfishly destroving the commerce of other nations. It considers the so-called right of search a sword suspended over the heads of the interests of the various commercial States of the world.

The contrary principle being always maintained by France. England, her ally in the present war, arged by Louis Bonaparte, was obliged to make concessions, and desist, for the first time, from her ancient pretensions on this head. But these concessions are reluctantly and awkwardly made, and, if fully understood, are intended only for the present war. Thus, in the declaration issued by the English Ministry, it is specially asserted that Her Msjesty is willing, for the present, to waive a part of the belligerent rights appertaiting to her by the law of nations-waive the right of seizing the enemy's property laden on board of a neutral vessel, unless it be contraband of war."

But, in order that no misunderstanding may arise out of this concession. The London Times. the great expounder of English commercial pretensions, hastens to interpret the declaration, and states "that it is strictly limited to the present war, and that the exceptions thus made recognize the rule of law it is intended to suspend. The trading world is thus informed that England never intends to regulate her international code by equitable principles, in order to guarantee the continuation of peaceful commerce, with its network now covering the globe. She will thus, according to her own showing, seek to persevere in old usurpations against which this country waged war in 1812. The treaty lately concluded with Russis inviter

the accession of other Governments. The maritime powers of the second and third orders, whose commercial navy and interest suffer by any war between those of the first order, would be

willing to accede to this tutelary convention. The threatening sway of England, however, prevents them at present from so doing. But the principle is enounced and established, and ultimately England will be forced to abate her pretensions; and the great body of other maritime nations will look to the chief commercial power of the globe, the United States, for assistance in keeping free the great highway of them all.

FRAUDS UPON IMMIGRANTS.

During the year 1853, no less than 370,902 aliens, driven from their homes in the old world by penury or political proscription, and allured by the promise of succor and protection in the United States, sought these shores, happy if they might but labor, and by that labor live. Of this gigantic industrial force, 276,449 persons made their advent through the port of New-York. How well the authorities of this City and State discharged their duty toward them, and the hundreds of thousands of others who have landed here within the present year, a few facts may serve to illustrate.

Under the sanction of the Municipal and State Governments, an organized banditti, known as immigrant runners and transportation agents, plunder these thousands of strangers, almost with impunity. The City of New-York alone derives from the legalization of their acts an annual revenue of over \$3,000; how much Albany, and the score of towns and cities that swarm along the Erie and Central Railroads as far as Dunkirk and Buffalo, profit from the same source, we have no means of knowing; but directly and indirectly, they certainly gain a very large amount in that way. In this City there are 91 Emigrant Runners, licensed at \$20 a year; 67 Emigrant Boarding-House Keepers, at \$10 a year, and 21 Bookers, at \$25 a year. The business of these men is uotoriously and avowedly to defraud immigrants. For this end, they are banded with hundreds, nay, thousands of others of the same class, throughout this and the adjoining States, and by their frauds and violence, competent authorities say that their poor victims are annually fleeced of not less than \$2,000,000. These facts are so noterieus that the statement of them here might seem superfluous, but that it is only by constant reiteration that a reform can be hoped for. These men, we say, act under the sanction of the Government-indirectly so, it is true-but not the less securely. They boast of possessing a controling influence in the Legislature, and threaten with political damnation the member who might have seurage enough to bring forward a bill adverse to their interests. From this City, Albany, Buffalo, and elsewhere, they have elected such men as would wink at their misdeeds, and further their aims. While, as if for very shame, a show of legal restriction is maintained, to all intents and purposes, this highway robbery is as safe and profitable a profession as can well be engaged in. As soon as a ship emerges from the Narrows,

the runners prepare for a descent upon their

prey, and by the time she has come to anchor off the boarding station, at Staten Island, her passengers are sold out to the highest bidder. There are honorable exceptions to this rule, but in nine cases out of ten the captain of a vessel sells his passengers to the runner who offers him the largest price. If the ship is to remain at Quarantine to be cleansed, the runner brings a steamboat alongside, takes out the passengers and their luggage, and conveys them to the City. If they have to be quarantined, he takes them ashere in the same way, and when their term has expired, reembarks them on a steamboat and brings them to New-York. This he does at his own or his employer's expense, beside paying the captain a bonus of from one hundred to three hundred dollars, and sometimes gratuitously furnishing a tow-boat to bring the ship up to her wharf into the bargain. For these considerations, captains, and not unfrequently consignees, give to the runner a permit which entitles him to the exclusive control of the transferred passengers until they reach the wharf in New-York. Thus these poor people are sold, like sheep at the shambles, to men who know no moral obligation-who would deprive them of their uttermost farthing, and, but for the fear of a rope, put them out of the way if they ventured to re monstrate against the monstrous injustice. Generally the immigrant is cajoled into buying a second-class ticket to whatever place he may bound, at about double the regular price of a first-class ticket. If he refuses to buy the ticket, he is beaten, or his luggage detained. or he is transferred to the boarding house that plays stool to the runner. Sometimes a man of influence among the passages are is induced, by the promise of a free passages urge his fellows to go with some particular line; rarely, however, do the runners fulfill such a promise, but rather fleece him worse than his fellows for acting as

Having secured his passengers and sold them tickets, the runner takes them to the boardinghouse with which he is connected, where they are lodged in filthy rooms, and fed upon coarse food, ostensibly at seven shillings a day; but taking into consideration the extras consumed, in the shape of bad rum and vile tobacco, and adding the charges made for carting, storage, &c., it generally reaches nearly two dollars a day. That the boarding-house keeper confines himself to the legal tariff of charges, must not be supposed. He only does this where there is no possibility of acting otherwise with safety.

Should the immigrant refuse to purchase a ticket from the runner to whom he was sold, in nine cases out out of ten he is booked by the forwarding-house to which the runner belongs. This is managed by the boarding-house keeper, who is in the pay of the forwarder. Some of them receive \$30 or \$40 a week, to send all their boarders over that line for which the forwarder acts.

The business of a runner requires a man eallous to every human feeling. He must have no compunction at robbing a family of the few dollars that years of toil and pinching may have enabled its members to gather for a start in the New World. He must have no hesitation at taking from his victims their last farthing, and then, unmoved by woman's tears, or children's cries, sending them off upon a journey of a thousand miles into the interior, without a cent to purchase a meal of victuals. He must be a man or rather a brute—that fire will not burn, rope hang, nor water drown, with a fist like a sledge hammer, and muscle enough to overthrow a bull; with such qualifications, in proportion to his smartness, he will receive from \$50 to \$100 per week from his employer, the booker. But the business is divided-necessarily so, because the man of cunning often lacks the brute force requisite to an encounter with the class to which he belongs. Hence the adroit runner has assistants,

who are technically termed "musclemen," that is, powerful pugilists, who enfore his logic with knock-down arguments. These facts are wellknown, yet these men are all licensed, by the City, to pursue their profession; and then to hold them in check the same power that legalizes their trate, employs a small police corps to watch their movements, and attempt to keep their barbarism within bounds.

The boarding-house keepers are of much the

same character as the runners. An example of what they are capable of is furnished by the rec ords, in the Mayor's office, of the 24th and 26th of May last. At the investigation of two cases then examined we were present, and in justice to the Mayor's Marshal and Mr. Bell we must premise by stating that the substantial justice then meted out to the delinquent was the result of their adroitness rather than of the power of the law. Chas. Bubb, a young Englishman, made a complaint against the keeper of an immigrant boarding-house, named Wild, of Roosevelt-st., for charging him the sum of \$184 for the maintenance of himself, his brother, mother, and little daughter, for two days. The defendant first denied the charge, and then plead in extenuation that the brother was seized with fever and the child with small-pox while in his house. But it was proved by the physician who had attended the sick man that he had been ill for several days, and that the pustules of the small-pox upon the little girl were at least three days old before either of them had left the ship; and that the man Wild must have known this at the time he induced them to come to his house. The doctor further stated that the defendant behaved in the most brutal manner. When he was called in, some three hours after the family had entered the defendant's house, he was shown into a filthy back-yard, at the far end of which was a small stable, within which lay the patient upon & heap of rotten straw, a horse on one side of him and a reeking manure-heap upon the other. The poor man was in the last stages of dysentery, and died that night. The defendam refused to supply even the commonest necessaries to the sick people, and on being remonstrated with for thrusting the dying man into the stable, replied, " Shure he "can't live, and what's the use of botherin' about "him !" For two days of such entertainment the sum of \$184 was demanded and paid. And but for the interest which the kind-hearted physician took in the welfare of the strangers they must have submitted to the extortion, without redress, as they knew not where to seek for justice. He, however placed them in comfortable quarters, and induced Mr. Bubb to make the complaint. The officers to whom we have alluded, knew that if the plaintiff took the matter before the courts, it would be months before a hearing could be had-and to him so long a detention would be ruinous; so, putting on very grave faces, they intimated to Wild that the case was parallel to that of Selever," and advised him to give up the money, to avoid the consequences. This he promised to do, and did, after some considerable demurring, a peliceman accompanying him home for it, and handing him, by way of receipt, a revocal of his license. But this was not all; Mr. Bubb incidentally mentioned that a family of three, named Smith, who had left for Albany, had been charged by Wild \$84 for two days' board and lodging. Mr. Bell telegraphed to Albany, had the man sought out, and sent back to this City. He confronted the old man, an English farmer, with Wild. When the former charged him with having wrung from him nearly all his means, the latter attempted to reply, but his confusion choked the lie in his throat. This sum he was also compelled to refund, by the same means, added to the hope of again receiving his license. But though his wife came frequently to the Mayor for its renewal, it was steadily refused, and the delinquent warned against continuing in the business. This case was singular only in the fact that the offender was detected and made to dis gorge the products of his knavery. The immigrant does not escape the plunder-

ers, even after he has paid for his passage. Upon the steamboat wharf, or at the railroad depot, he has to undergo another swindle. If he goes upon the steambost, which furnishes a cabin passage for 50 cents, the forwarder may by law (and does) charge him to the full extent of one-and a-quarter cents a mile. But the great profit is upon the passengers' luggage. Immigrants usually burden themselves with a large quantity of it, and the weight (by forwarders' scales) upon the dock is exceedingly apocryphal. The luggage having been weighed by the agent of the forwarder, who hires his office-room upon the dock or at the depôt, from the company over whose line he sends his passengers, the passage-ticket is taken from the immigrant, and the luggage dumped upon the boat. A few minutes before the boat starts, the ticket is presented with a demand for a large sum, for freight. It is in vain that the poor man expostulates—the boat will start in a moment, his luggage is among a pile of boxes and bales inaccessible for at least half an hour. His only alternative is to pay or lose his luggage, and he hands out perhaps his last dollar to satisfy the harpies. And so the game goes on-robbery -wholesale fraud, almost without a possibilitycertainly without a probability-of redress.

The boat starts-the immigrants are huddled together like sheep or swine on the forward deck, among the cargo, and turn whichever way they will, they are confronted with "second-class pas-"sengers not allowed here." Without seats. beds, or any other accommodation than would be afforded to a herd of cattle, these people nightly leave the docks of New-York, and, exposed to all the inclemencies of the weather, spend the long night in sleepless discomfort upon the deck, not daring to move beyond their prescribed limits, while those who have paid less for their passage by one-half are luxuriating in the comforts of cabin and bed. In the morning Albany is reached. and the immigrant deck-load-sick, fatigued and enervated-are readily cajoled into the numerous dens called boarding-houses, where they undergo a fresh and often more outrageous swindling, and then set out westward, in slow, dirty and uncomfortable trains, for which, in many cases, they have paid more than the traveler by express. So they go, like a piece of metal in the hands of a wiredrawer, losing their substance at every stage, until, ere they reach their destination, they are frequently penniless and sick at heart of their experience of democratic law and justice. Not many weeks since an old man landed in New-York with \$450 in his pocket. Before he reached Buffalo he had been robbed by runners of all but \$30! With this he at once returned to this City, determined to reach his home in Germany as soon as possible. And the runners narrate with

* A notorious runner and forwarder, who grew rich upon the profits of his trade, but was ultimately caught, convicted, and sentenced to the State's Prison for three years.